CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The State Institute for Foundry Projects Hutni Projekt (Statni ustav pro projektovani hutnich zavodu "Hutni Projekt") is a designing organization for the metallurgical industry subordinate to the Ministry of Foundries and Ore Mines. Its main office is in Prague, and it has branch offices attached to the Vitkovice Klement Gottwald Iron Works in Ostrava, the V.I. Lenin Works in Pilsen, the Kralovo Pole Machine Plant in Brno, the Stalingrad Iron Works in Mistek, the V.M. Molotov Iron Works in Trinec, and in the towns of Teplice, Kosice, and Bratislava.

2. Hutni Projekt prepares plans for all foundry constructions and for the equipment of heavy engineering plants (rolling tracks and mills, travelling cranes, furnaces, and so on). The types of construction for which it prepares plans include blast furnaces with all appurtenances and auxiliary installations; pit heads for coal mines, coal-washing apparatus, and excavators; iron masts for aerials and metal pylons for high tension cables; high-pressure boiler turbines for power stations and for heavy industry; and all-metal road and railroad bridges (ferroconcrete bridges are not dealt with). For the planning of such projects, ground levelling, the basic concrete work, such as a concrete base for a blast furnace, and so on, have also to be planned for.

3. Following are some of the projects planned by Hutni Projekt during the period from 1951 to 1954:

   a. In 1951-1953, the construction of the heavy rolling mill in the Vitkovice Klement Gottwald Iron Works in Ostrava was planned together with the rolling mill for the billet mill. The construction of the heavy rolling mill was begun at the planning stage, and the mill was operative by autumn 1952. The building is about 300 meter long and 100 meters wide. Its technical equipment is of Czech origin.

   b. The other rolling mill was begun in 1952, and part of the construction was complet in spring 1953, when new directives were issued and the whole construction had to be changed, most of its large dimensions being reduced. The original construction was to be about 400 meters long and 200 meters wide

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Construc-
tion, nevertheless, proceeded and had not been definitely finished by August 1954.

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c. At the same time the construction of new blast furnaces was going on. The first was finished at the same time as the heavy rolling mill. The automatic filling mechanism for these blast furnaces was supplied from abroad, possibly from by the same firm which supplied the fitters to supervise the assembly. The second blast furnace went into operation in summer 1953 and was constructed entirely under Czech supervision. A third blast furnace was to be built, but the construction was stopped in autumn 1953, so that only the concrete foundation for the furnace was finished. All the material for the construction was supplied by the Vitkovice Iron Works.

d. At the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, it was originally planned to build 10 or 12 new blast furnaces in the New Klement Gottwald Foundry in Kuncice, but the project fell through and up to August 1954 only two were working. This is probably because the financing of constructions was transferred from the enterprise itself to the Ministry of Engineering, and the ministry probably had not enough money. This, at least was the opinion of the employees of Hutni Projekt. In 1953, the construction of a foundry combine in Kosice was stopped for good, and its equipment was removed to another destination.

e. In 1952, the construction of a 300-meter-high mast for a transmitting station at Litovel (N 49-43, E 17-05) was planned. Construction began in autumn 1952 and was finished in spring 1953.

f. In the blast furnaces department, in 1951-1952, blueprints for the construction of six blast furnaces for Poland were prepared. Construction was proceeding up to 1953. But one wall of a furnace burned through and had to be repaired. The manager of the department responsible tried to commit suicide twice, for fear of suspicion of sabotage. In the opinion of experts, however, the breakdown may not have been his fault

g. About 1951-1952, the boiler department planned the building of three high-pressure boilers for the Trebovice steam power station, four kilometers from Vitkovice.

h. The revolving middle span of a heavy road and railway bridge for Rumania was planned by Hutni Projekt and produced by the Vitkovice Klement Gottwald Iron Works in Ostrava The bridge was to be somewhere on the Danube. It was completed in 1953.

i. In 1953, a large bucket excavator for the soft-coal surface mines in Northern Bohemia was planned and completed, and a second excavator was ready in August 1954. The department which carried out their construction moved to the Stalingrad Iron Works in Mistek in spring 1953.

j. In 1954, the construction of a soot-collecting plant for the Vitkovice Iron Works and the reconstruction and enlargement of the washing plant at the Hlubina Coal Mine at Ostrava were planned. The conversion has already been started.

k. The construction of an iron bridge for the heaviest loads was planned for Prague-Smichov. In spring 1952 the mathematical calculations of the bridge were worked out by Dr. Jezki (a Lusation Sorb). A number of mistakes were ascertained when the plan was sent for approval to the then Ministry of Railways in Prague, and the plan was returned to Dr. Jezki for correction, which was completed in January or February 1954

l. In winter 1953-1954, planning began for a new steel mill for the New Klement Gottwald Foundry at Kuncice. Up to August 1954, the project had not been finished. Construc-

tion started sometime in spring 1954, and it seems that up to August only the foundation had been laid. The building is to be about 45 meters high. Length and breadth are not known, 25X1

m. Pylons were planned in 1954 for electric high-tension cables 25X1

n. In spring 1954, a sintering furnace for ore for the blast furnaces at the New Klement Gottwald foundry at Kuncice was designed. This was exclusively for the use of Soviet ore, which is powdery and not suitable for blast furnaces. The original designs for the furnaces were supplied by the firm of 25X1 in 1951, but had to be altered and small changes made, mainly in the measurements. (See Sketch B). The furnace is probably heated by hot gas, but further particulars are not known. 25X1

4. The offices of the Hutni Projekt at Vitkovice had the following departments:

Building (concrete) department, which also included the surveying section.
Machinery (planning of interior equipment).
Pipe-laying (planning of all pipe lines).
Electrical (internal electrical fittings).
Boilers (construction of boilers).
Steel construction (bridges, halls, towers, masts, pit-head machinery, etc.).
Production section (planning of work, its supervision, estimates).
Accounts (administrative offices).
Documentation (translations from foreign languages, patents, etc.).
Instruction (organization of courses, lectures and political indoctrination of employees).
Personnel and cadre department.

5. There are about 700-750 employees in the Hutni Projekt office at Vitkovice, of whom about 70 are women. About 70-100 of the employees are engineers in various branches, about 50 are office workers, 70-80 are assistant draftsmen, and the remainder, about 500, are draftsmen with industrial school educations.

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6. Leading personnel of the Vitkovice branch office of Hutni Projekt include:

Durak, (fnu

Patermann,

Randa, (fnu

Hajek, (fnu

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Josef Novotny,

Ludvik Sramek,

7. A group of engineers held in the prison at Opava worked for the Hutni Projekt office at Vitkovice. This prison seems to be for intelligentsia. It is not generally known to be a prison and lies outside the town. Plans brought from the prison by the cadre official Sramek were checked in the Vitkovice Hutni Projekt offices. They differed from the other blueprints, inasmuch as, instead of the name of the author, they only bore a number.

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8. two sketches. Sketch A, a map sketch, shows the location of Hutni Projekt installations at the Vitkovice Iron Works in Ostrava. Sketch B shows a sintering furnace designed by Hutni Projekt for the New Klement Gottwald Foundry in Kuncice.

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Comment: It is not clear whether these were projects of Hutni Projekt in general or solely of the branch office in Ostrava.

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6. KEY to map of VITKOVICE:

1. Building containing the management of the VITKOVICE IRON WORKS, 4-storied. The building also contains the VITKOVICE post office.

2. New Block built after the war, 5-storied, ferro-concrete, containing the accounts department and registration departments of the Ironworks and the following offices of the Foundries Projects:

Photocopying section,
cadre department,
instruction section,
planners,
electricians,
pipe-laying,
building,
blast furnaces,
machinery,
control of designs for machines,
calculating department,
documents and management.

The building is about 50 x 20 meters. [redacted] this is probably on Edisonova street, but might also be Konevova street. 25X1

3. Masonry building 2-storied, near the bridge-works, where there is the office for bridge designing of the Foundries Projects. Name of the street not known.

4. Power Station finished at the beginning of 1954. It has three turbines, each using 20 tons of coal per hour. The boiler equipment was worked out by the Foundries Projects. No further data known.

KEY to sketch:

1) Pouring funnel for powdery ore.

2) Conveyor belt.

3) Crusher for sintered ore.

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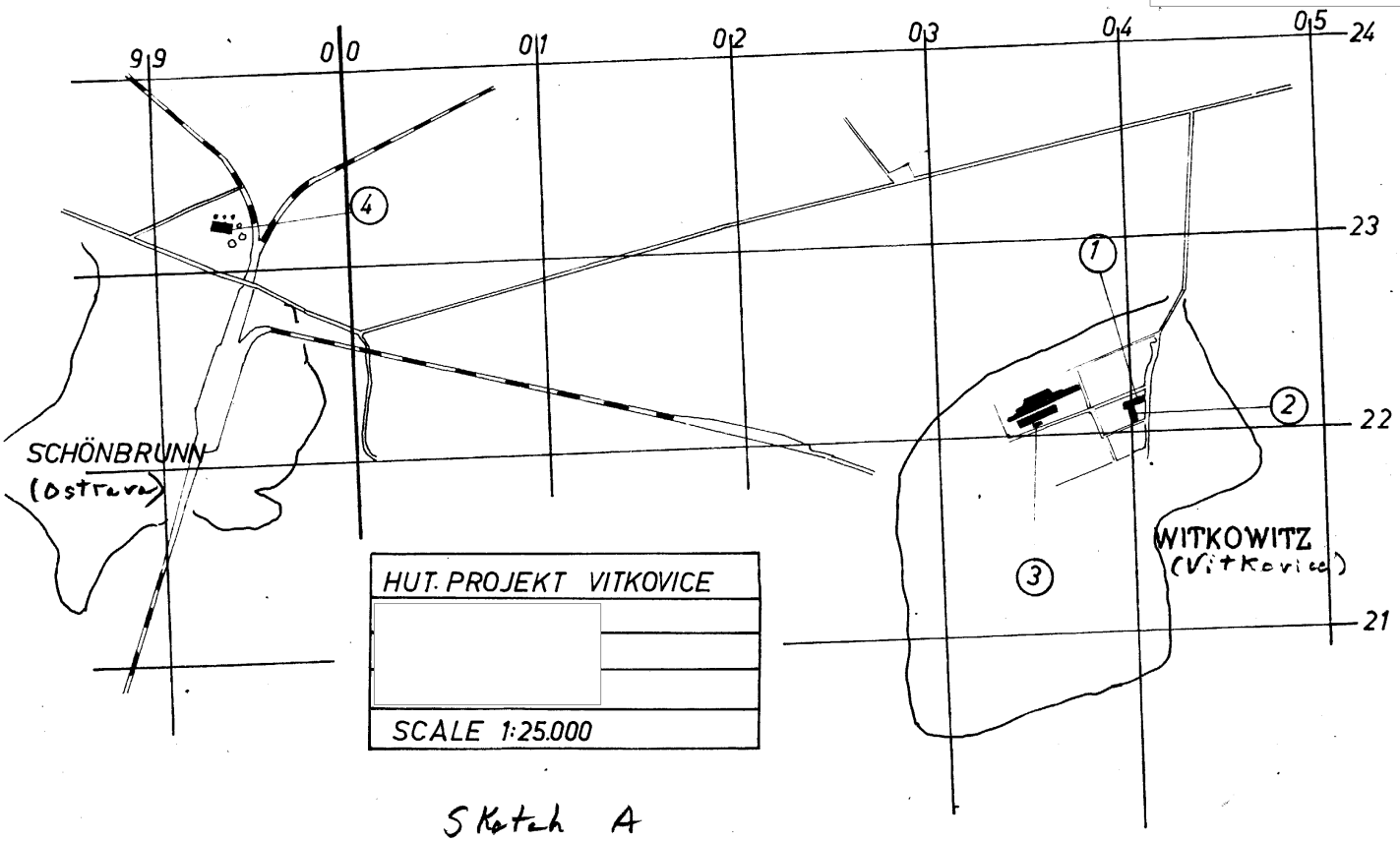

Sketch A

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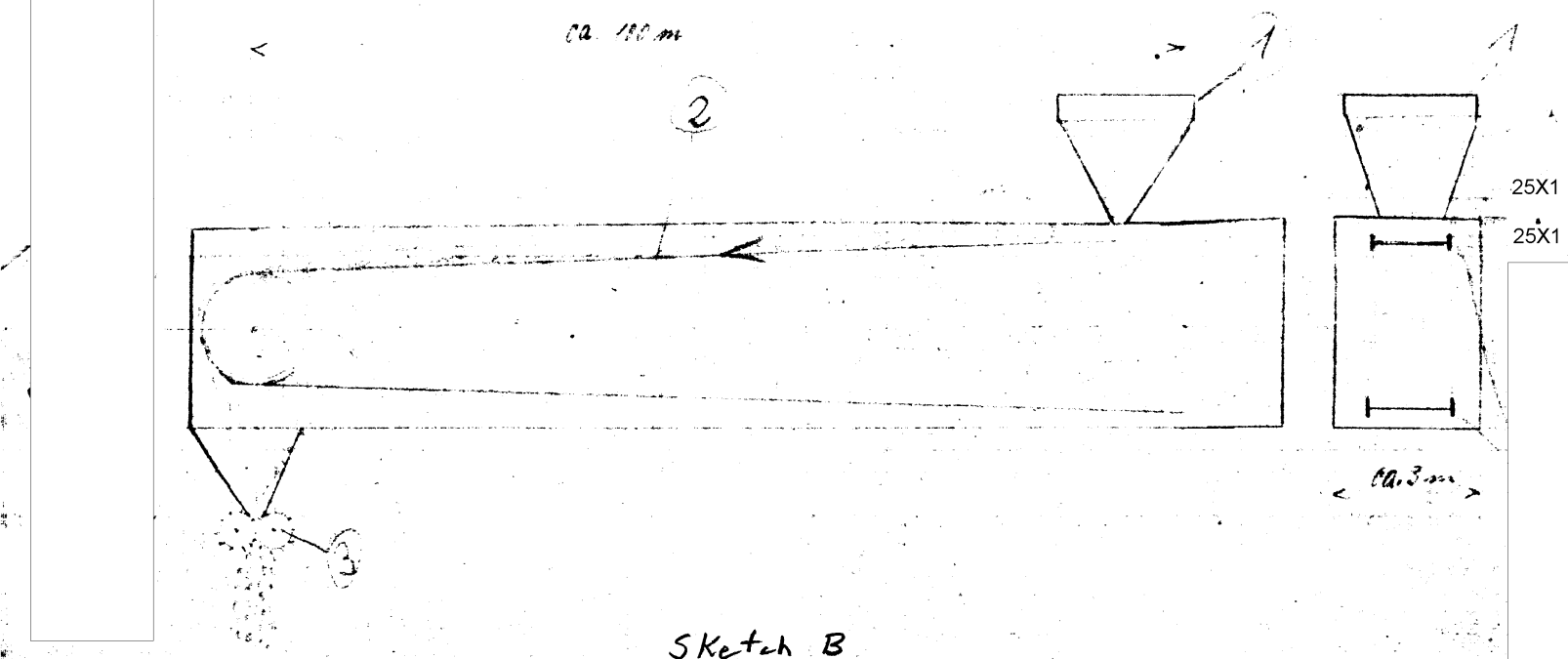

Sketch B

Sintering Furnace for Kuncice